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# UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No. **PHA 23-720** Total Pages **23**

First Named Inventor or Application Identifier

**Sinha, Atul N.**

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## APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

1. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form 2  
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)

2. ☒ Specification Total Pages **15**  
(preferred arrangement set forth below)  
- Descriptive title of the Invention  
- Cross References to Related Applications  
- Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D  
- Reference to Microfiche Appendix  
- Background of the Invention  
- Brief Summary of the Invention  
- Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)  
- Detailed Description  
- Claim(s)  
- Abstract of the Disclosure

3. ☒ Drawings (35 USC 113) Total Sheets **2**

4. ☒ Oath or Declaration Total Pages **1**  
a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy)  
b. ☐ Copy from a prior application  
(37 CFR 1.63(d))

(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)

[Note Box 5 below]

i. ☐ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)  
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

5. ☐ Incorporation By Reference  
(useable if Box 4b is checked)  
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.

6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)  
7. ☐ Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary)

a. ☐ Computer Readable Copy  
b. ☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)  
c. ☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies

## ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s)) 2

9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement ☐ Power of Attorney  
(when there is an assignee)

10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)

11. ☐ Information Disclosure ☐ Copies of Statement (IDS)/PTO 1449 IDS Citations

12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment

13. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)  
(Should be specifically itemized)

14. ☐ Small Entity ☐ Statement filed in Prior Application, Status still proper and desired.

15. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)  
(if foreign priority is claimed)

16. ☒ Other  
☒ Check in the amount of **\$730**

17. If a **CONTINUING APPLICATION**, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No:

18. **CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS: Corporate Patent Counsel**

**U.S. Philips Corporation; 580 White Plains Road; Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591**

19. **Certificate of Express Mail:**

I hereby certify that this paper and the items identified above are being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addresses" service under 37 C.F.R. Section 1.10 on the 'Date of Deposit', indicated above, and is addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Box Patent Application, Washington, DC 20231.

  
Robert M. McDermott, Registration Number 41,508

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09598725 062100

jc858 U.S. PTO  
06/21/00

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

## 1. Field of the Invention

## 2. Description of Related Art

One of the other difficulties with telephone systems, in general, is the variety of systems that are used to provide telephone communications. Cellular telephones are separate and distinct from conventional wired telephone systems such as those used in a home or office. The telephone system used in an office environment is often substantially different from a system used at home. This variety provides different capabilities for different applications, but also introduces the requirement to learn how to use the variety of capabilities. Often, for example, calls are inadvertently disconnected when a less experienced person attempts to forward a call to another party in an office environment. Often, an infrequent cellular telephone user forgets to press the "send" button, and waits idly for the call to go through.

700855 PATENT APPLICATION

numbers will typically have an associated message recording capability, and to determine whether he or she has received a message, the person must contact each of the message recording means associated with the variety of telephone numbers.

In like manner, the person's "service profile" is created and maintained on each of the variety of services independently. If the person desires to use the same speed dial numbers on his or her cell phone, home phone, and office phone, for example, the telephone numbers and corresponding speed dial number must be entered into each system.

If a person changes one of his or her associated telephone numbers, as is often caused by a change of cellular service provider, the person must notify each of his or her acquaintances. Some of these acquaintances will then have to update their two or three speed dial lists. If the changed telephone number is associated with a business, the change will typically necessitate a reprinting of office stationary, business cards, and so on. These telephone-change induced problems often prevent the person from taking advantage of potentially more economical service plans, because the potential savings are offset by the ancillary costs and inconveniences caused by a telephone number change.

Cellular telephone systems have an additional disadvantage in that the service is specific to a particular telephone instrument. A very small cellular telephone instrument is convenient for travel, but may not be suitable for extended use in an office environment. Existing cellular systems, however, do not allow two different telephone instruments to be associated with the same telephone number. To gain the convenience of a small portable telephone instrument and a larger office telephone instrument, a person must incur the cost of two individual telephone accounts, and must incur the aforementioned inconveniences associated with multiple telephone numbers.

Application programs are available that allow telephone, facsimile, and videoconferencing via the Internet. Generally, this adds yet another number or identifier to the list of telephone numbers associated with an individual.

Some of the inconveniences of multiple telephone numbers may be overcome by using call-forwarding on select lines to forward all incoming calls to a single number, but there is often a cost associated with such a call-forwarding option.

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of this invention to provide a telephone service that can be used world-wide. It is a further object of this invention to provide a consistent telephone interface regardless of the provider of the telephone service.

5           These objects and others are achieved by providing a gateway device that couples a mobile telephone with a data network, such as the Internet, for voice communications. The gateway device is configured to provide a consistent interface with a user of the voice communications facility, independent of the method of user-access to the gateway device, and independent of the access to the data network. The gateway device allows for user-access from  
10 both wired and wireless telephone instruments, and provides the user a consistent service profile, independent of the location of the user at the time of access. The gateway device provides a service, such as a conventional "Voice over the Internet" (VoIP) application, that allows the user to place and receive telephone calls to other VoIP users, or to conventional telephone service users. In a preferred embodiment, the user may use a portable gateway device, such as a laptop or handheld computer, to gain access to the data network, or may use publicly available multiple-user gateway devices that are located at airports, hotels, train and bus stations, within transport vehicles such as airplanes, trains, buses, automobiles, and so on. Upon access, the user's service profile, including speed-dial numbers and the like, are provided to the user, via the gateway device currently being used.  
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## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention is explained in further detail, and by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 illustrates an example block diagram of a gateway device in accordance with this invention.

FIG. 2 illustrates an example block diagram of a communications system that uses gateway devices in accordance with this invention

Throughout the drawings, the same reference numerals indicate similar or corresponding features or functions.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention addresses offering a user a phone service, which he/she can access from anywhere and at anytime in the world through a single personalized device (phone). The characteristics of this service include a universal phone service while traveling, at a conference, at work, at home, etc.; access to the service through a single wireless device, i.e., no need to use a plurality of phone devices; a single access identifier, e.g., phone number; a single personalized service profile: mailbox, call filters, synchronization with calendar, etc.

This invention is based on the observation that many of the above mentioned problems with telephony have been solved, within another context, on Internet Protocol (IP) based networks, Intranets and Internet for data services. There is a standard IP-based infrastructure all over the world that also scales to the consumer level. A user can access a single service through a single user interface all over the world. Moreover, a user can have a single access identifier, email address, with which he/she can send and receive emails, regardless of his/her geographic location. Further, a user can have a single service profile, anywhere.

This invention solves the above problems within the context of telephony by offering the phone service on IP based network with the same service provisioning concepts and allowing a user to access the service through a single mobile phone device from all over the world. This requires a gateway to interconnect the mobile device with the IP-based fixed network. A call from a first phone device to a second phone device traverses a first gateway to the IP network and a second gateway from the IP network to the second phone device. A directory server and a profile server are available on the IP network. An implementation model for such a service uses,

for example, a wireless link between the phone and the gateway, such as provided by the evolving Bluetooth standard indoors and the evolving UMTS standard outdoors, or on any other method.

5 An evolutionary scenario for arriving at a wireless infrastructure is described below by way of example. The first phase in the evolution scenario is to allow a user of a wireless phone to access the phone service outside the roaming range of the respective mobile service. This is typically needed when the user is traveling. A simple solution is provided by a wireless link access from a mobile phone device to a gateway on the IP network, and via a multi-call gateway component from the IP network to a conventional mobile phone service network. In this scenario  
10 the gateway between the phone device and the IP network includes, for example, a PC with the respective hardware and software functionalities. A business traveler typically has a PC, which can be equipped with the gateway. Also in this phase, the wireless access link could be implemented with the outdoors wireless link method with reduced transmission power for very short distances (few meters). In the next evolutionary phase, the gateway could be installed in public places most visited by business travelers, such as airports, hotels, conference facilities, and so on. In this phase, a universal standard indoors wireless access method, such as Bluetooth, would be particularly well suited. In subsequent phases, the above gateway could also be installed at the work place and then at home as well.

Generally, computer communication systems using an IP or similar networking protocol  
20 can be configured to provide data to each connected IP address, independent of the physical location of the device associated with the IP address. A business traveler can, for example, access the Internet to retrieve his or her e-mail, regardless of where the traveler happens to be located. The same computer device and user interface that the traveler uses in the United States can be used to access the Internet in Europe. The traveler can use a small laptop or palmtop  
25 device to access e-mail while traveling, and a larger desktop device to access e-mail while at the office, and a web-TV device to access e-mail at home. Services are available that allows the same e-mail address to be used regardless of the provider of the Internet access service. The user interface with the Internet can also be provided independent of the provider of the Internet access service. The user can configure a browser or e-mail program to access different service  
30 providers, depending upon location, yet the interface to the browser or e-mail program remains the same. In like manner, the user's Internet interface can be located at a globally accessible site

within the data network, so that this same interface can be accessed by the user, regardless of the device used to access the Internet.

The same globally accessible common user interface, and common service profile, can be provided to telephone users by coupling the telephone instruments typically used by a user, and in particular, mobile telephone instruments, into a data network that facilitates such a globally accessible interface. FIG. 1 illustrates an example block diagram of a gateway device 100 that provides access to a data network, exemplified by the Internet 10, for at least voice communications. The example gateway 100 includes a transceiver 110 and a conventional "voice over IP" (VoIP) application 120 that facilitates voice communications over an IP data network 10 via an IP access device 140, such as a modem. In accordance with this invention, the transceiver 110 is configured to provide access to the VoIP application 120 from a mobile telephone instrument 150. In a preferred embodiment, the transceiver 110, or another transceiver, also provides access to the VoIP application 120 from a wired telephone instrument as well. For ease of reference, the term "mobile telephone" is used herein to refer to conventional cellular or satellite communication systems, and corresponding telephone instruments that do not, per se, have a "fixed" location. "Wired telephone", on the other hand, refers to telephone systems that provide service to fixed locations, typically via wires or cables; wireless telephones that communicate to such systems via a base station at the fixed location are included herein as "wired" telephone instruments. Also for ease of reference, a "telephone instrument" is defined herein as any device or combination of devices that are capable of transforming voice input into electrical signals and incoming electrical signals into an audible output.

As is known in the art, a VoIP application 120 transmits and receives telephone calls using IP addresses. The IP address may be static or dynamic. Some devices at fixed locations have IP addresses that do not change (static addresses), whereas devices at other locations (fixed and mobile) have IP addresses that are dynamically determined when the device accesses the network. Generally, a particular user of an application, such as VOIP 120 is associated with a unique "application name", similar to a user of an e-mail application having a unique "e-mail name". For ease of reference, a user's application name for a VOIP application is herein referred to as the user's voip-name. When the user accesses the network 10, an address locator 15 associates the user's voip-name to the particular IP address corresponding to the IP access device 140. The address locator 15 also associates a unique session identifier corresponding to this

voip-name at this IP address, because the IP access device 140 may have more than one application concurrently accessing the network 10. As is common in the art, once an application name is assigned to a particular session identifier and IP address, other applications are able to determine the assignment, and thereby communicate with the VOIP application 120.

5 Conventionally, a VoIP application 120 uses the audio capabilities of the computer upon which it is running, or a wired telephone instrument 155 that is attached to the computer, to receive and transmit the audio information from and to the user. The conventional VoIP application provides features to the user via a user interface 130 that includes, for example, speed-dialing, voice-directed-dialing, address book, directory of commonly called numbers, and  
10 so on, hereinafter termed a user-profile. As discussed above, a typical VoIP installation adds yet another "telephone number" (in this case an IP address) to the multitude of numbers associated with a typical user.

In accordance with this invention, however, the transceiver 110 is configured to interact with the mobile telephone 150 in the same manner as a cellular or satellite system interacts with a mobile telephone, thereby providing an access mode that is "transparent" to the user, and, when adopted by service providers, will be "transparent" to a person calling the user using the user's mobile telephone number. The invention is presented hereinafter as a two-phase embodiment of capabilities. In the first phase, the user is provided access to a data network from a mobile telephone for initiating telephone calls from the mobile telephone, and for receiving telephone calls placed to the user's voip-name, via for example, another VoIP application. In the second phase, public telephone providers route calls placed to a conventional telephone number to a voip-name corresponding to that telephone number. The first phase provides a number of advantages to a user, independent of whether or when the second phase is implemented, as discussed below.

25 Consider the installation of gateway 100 in a user's office computer and home computer. In a preferred embodiment, the user-profile is located at a user-profile page 160 on the data network 10, so that it can be accessed from either the user's office computer or home computer as required. When the user is within range of the office computer or the home computer, the mobile phone 150 provides identical features and capabilities to the user, regardless of the  
30 particular location (home or office) of the user. New contact telephone numbers that are added to the user-profile, for example, are subsequently available to the user at either location, and the



same options are provided to the user at either location. In a preferred embodiment, the user-profile page may be partitioned by the user into sub-profiles, to facilitate the organization of the information contained in the page, yet each sub-profile is available for use from either location, as required.

5 Consider now the installation of the gateway 100 in a user's portable computer. Whenever the portable computer is provided access to the data network 10, the user can use the mobile phone 150 to place calls via the data network 10, using an identical interface, and having access to the same user-profile, as in the user's home or office. Note that this capability extends to overseas locations, because, unlike telephone protocols and standards, the IP protocol is  
10 independent of national boundaries. A user traveling to Europe, for example, can use his or her US-compatible mobile telephone, via an access to the data network 10 from the user's portable computer.

Note that the user-dependent information in a preferred embodiment is located on the user-profile page 160, or within the mobile phone 150. Therefore, the gateway 100 is user-independent, and need not be directly associated with a particular user. In an office environment, for example, the gateway 100 may be located at a central server, and contain multiple transceivers 110 to service simultaneous users. Such multi-user gateways 100 may also be located in public areas, such as airports and train or bus stations, hotels, within trains, buses, and planes, and so on. Whenever a user is within the vicinity of such a gateway 100, the user will be  
15 provided the same interface, and the same set of user-dependent and user-independent features and options.

To effect this first phase, the mobile telephone 150 is configured to recognize when it is in the vicinity of a gateway 100. Mobile telephones are currently available that include a variety of communication capabilities, such as digital or analog cellular capabilities, local "walkie-talkie" capabilities, and the like. In phase one of the embodiment of this invention, an additional  
25 communication capability can be added to the mobile telephone 150, and the mobile telephone 150 can be configured to automatically switch to this additional communication whenever it detects the presence of a gateway 100. The same techniques used to select a digital mode over analog mode whenever the mobile telephone 150 detects the presence of a digital-compatible cell in a cellular system can be used to effect this automatic switch, giving overall selection  
30 preference to communications with the gateway 100. Preferably, the transceiver 110 uses the

same communication protocol as that provided by the cellular or satellite service provider, and automatically "captures" the mobile phone 150 when a call is initiated in its vicinity. For example, in a conventional cellular system, the mobile phone 150 initially issues a channel request. The cell(s) within range of the mobile phone 150 respond with a channel allocation, typically by assigning the mobile phone 150 a particular CDMA code and time-slot allocation. When the mobile phone 150 responds with that CDMA code in the appropriate time-slot, communication is established. The mobile phone 150 responds to only one cell; cells that do not receive a response using their allocated CDMA code and time-slot are configured to deallocate the code and time-slot, for subsequent allocation to another mobile phone 150. In a preferred embodiment, the transceiver 110 communicates the appropriate response to the request by the mobile telephone 150, and that response serves to notify the mobile telephone 150 that it is in the vicinity of the gateway 100. In this preferred embodiment, the initial communication by the mobile telephone 150 may be, for example, a "send" request without a corresponding telephone number, that instructs any gateway 100 within its vicinity to respond.

The gateway 100 preferably transmits a periodic pilot signal, to which the mobile telephone 150 responds, regardless of whether a new call is being placed. In this manner, the gateway 100 can become aware that a recipient exists for messages that are addressed to the user's voip-name, and can effect the appropriate mapping of the voip-name to its IP address, thereby allowing incoming messages to this voip-name to be received. Note that, in accordance with this invention, multiple telephone instruments 150, 155, etc. can be assigned the same user voip-name. Messages addressed to the voip-name will be routed to whichever instrument 150, 155 "answers first", similar to "rollover" telephone exchanges, or to conventional e-mail servers.

When communication is commenced by the mobile telephone 150, via the dedicated communication capability, or via conventional mobile communications on a channel allocated by the gateway 100, the gateway 100 provides the features of the user interface 130 to the connected telephone 150, including the features and data associated with the user-profile page 160, as discussed above.

FIG. 2 illustrates an example block diagram of a communications system 200 in accordance with the second phase of this invention. In this phase, the public telephone providers are integrally coupled to the data network 10 via a multi-user gateway 210. A mobile telephone 150' is illustrated in FIG. 2 as being coupled to a mobile telephone service network 20,

presumably being out of range of a local gateway 100. The gateway 210, being connected to the data network 10, has access to the user-profile page 160. In accordance with this aspect of the invention, the gateway 210 is configured to provide the user of the mobile telephone 150', via the mobile telephone service network 20, the same interface that the user is provided when the mobile telephone 150' is in the vicinity of a local gateway 100. In like manner, the gateway 210 is used to couple the land-based telephone service network 30 to the data network 10. In this manner, the user can be provided the same interface when the user uses a wired telephone 155. In a preferred embodiment, particular telephone instruments 155, or particular locales of telephone instruments, such as the user's home, may be pre-associated with the user, so that the user is provided immediate access to the interface and user-dependent information whenever the associated instrument 155 is used. Additionally, a user may dial into the land-based telephone service network 30, or the mobile telephone service network 20, from an arbitrary telephone instrument and provide the voip-name, or another identifier of this user and/or this user's voip-name. Thereafter, the telephone service network 20, 30 provides the user with the user interface associated with the voip-name, based on the particular user-profile 160.

The configuration of FIG. 2 also allows the telephone service network 20, 30 to route incoming calls to corresponding IP addresses that are associated with voip-names. Using the same techniques that are commonly used by cellular telephone providers to locate a particular mobile telephone, and techniques that are commonly used to determine the presence of a particular user on the Internet, the networks 20, 30 are configured to locate a currently accessible instrument that is associated with an incoming destination telephone number. This search for an accessible instrument includes a search of the data network for an instrument that is associated with the IP address that corresponds to a voip-name associated with the destination telephone number. The telephone connection is made to the first instrument that responds to the search request. If a currently accessible telephone instrument is not located, a "please-leave-a-message" response is provided to the calling party, preferably based on the user-profile page 160. In a preferred embodiment, a user may have a personal phone number and a business phone number, and the user-profile page 160 is configured to provide a different response message based upon which phone number was called. In a preferred embodiment, the corresponding voice-mail messages are also stored on the data network 10, and are thereby accessible by the user from any gateway 100, 210, or other access device 230.

The foregoing merely illustrates the principles of the invention. It will thus be appreciated that those skilled in the art will be able to devise various arrangements which, although not explicitly described or shown herein, embody the principles of the invention and are thus within the spirit and scope of the following claims.

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## CLAIMS

I claim:

1. A method of enabling a user to communicate by at least voice communications via a data network, the method comprising:

5        enabling access to a gateway for interfacing with a mobile telephone, and  
         enabling access between the gateway and the data network.

2. The method of claim 1, further including:

10        enabling access to a user profile, associated with the user, that is located on the data  
         network, and  
         further enabling the user to communicate in dependence upon this user profile.

3. The method of claim 2, further including

15        enabling access to the gateway for interfacing with a wired telephone, and  
         wherein

         the user profile facilitates enabling the user to communicate from either the mobile  
telephone or the wired telephone using a common interface that is based on the user profile.

4. The method of claim 3, further including

20        enabling access between the gateway and a public telephone network via the data  
         network.

5. The method of claim 1, further including

25        enabling access between the gateway and a public telephone network via the data  
         network.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein enabling the user to communicate is initiated by the public  
telephone network in response to a telephone call to a telephone number that is associated with  
the user.

7. A method of enabling Internet access from a mobile telephone for at least voice communication, the method comprising:

providing a network access to a gateway for interfacing between the mobile telephone and the Internet.

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8. The method of claim 7, wherein

the gateway is configured to provide a communication path between the mobile telephone and the Internet, based on an IP address associated with the mobile telephone.

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9. The method of claim 7, further including:

providing a user-dependent interface to the mobile telephone, based on a user-profile that is accessible via the Internet.

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10. The method of claim 9, further including

providing the same user-dependent interface to a wired telephone.

11. The method of claim 7, wherein enabling Internet access from a mobile telephone is initiated by a request via the Internet for access to the mobile telephone.

12. The method of claim 7, further including

providing an other network access to a multi-user gateway for interfacing between a telephone network and the Internet.

13. A gateway device comprising:

a communication device that is configured to communicate with a mobile telephone, and  
a network access device that is configured to communicate with a data network, and to  
provide thereby communications with the mobile telephone via the data network.

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14. The gateway device of claim 13, wherein the data network includes an Internet network.

15. The gateway device of claim 13, further including

an interface application that is configured to facilitate a connection between the mobile  
10 telephone and an other telephone instrument via an IP address that is associated with the other  
telephone instrument.

16. The gateway device of claim 13, further including

an interface application that is configured to facilitate a connection between the mobile  
15 telephone and an other telephone instrument via an IP address that is associated with the mobile  
telephone.

17. The gateway device of claim 13, further including

a user interface application that is configured to provide a user-dependent interface to a  
20 user of the mobile telephone, based on a user-profile that is accessible via the data network.

18. The gateway device of claim 13, wherein

the communication device is further configured to communicate with multiple  
telephones, and

25 the network access device is further configured to provide the communications with the  
mobile telephone and the multiple telephones based on an IP addressing scheme.

19. The gateway device of claim 18, further including

a user interface application that is configured to provide a user-dependent interface to a  
30 user of each telephone of the multiple telephones, based on a user-profile of each user of the  
multiple telephones, the user-profile of each user being accessible via the data network.

# A Personalized Universal Phone Service

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A gateway device couples a mobile telephone with a data network, such as the Internet, for voice communications. The gateway device is configured to provide a consistent interface with a user of the voice communications facility, independent of the method of user-access to the gateway device, and independent of the access to the data network. The gateway device allows for user-access from both wired and wireless telephone instruments, and provides the user a consistent service profile, independent of the location of the user at the time of access. The gateway device provides a service, such as a conventional "Voice over the Internet" (VoIP) application, that allows the user to place and receive telephone calls to other VoIP users, or to conventional telephone service users. In a preferred embodiment, the user may use a portable gateway device, such as a laptop or handheld computer, to gain access to the data network, or may use publicly available multiple-user gateway devices that are located at airports, hotels, train and bus stations, within transport vehicles such as airplanes, trains, buses, automobiles, and so on. Upon access, the user's service profile, including speed-dial numbers and the like, are provided to the user, via the gateway device currently being used.



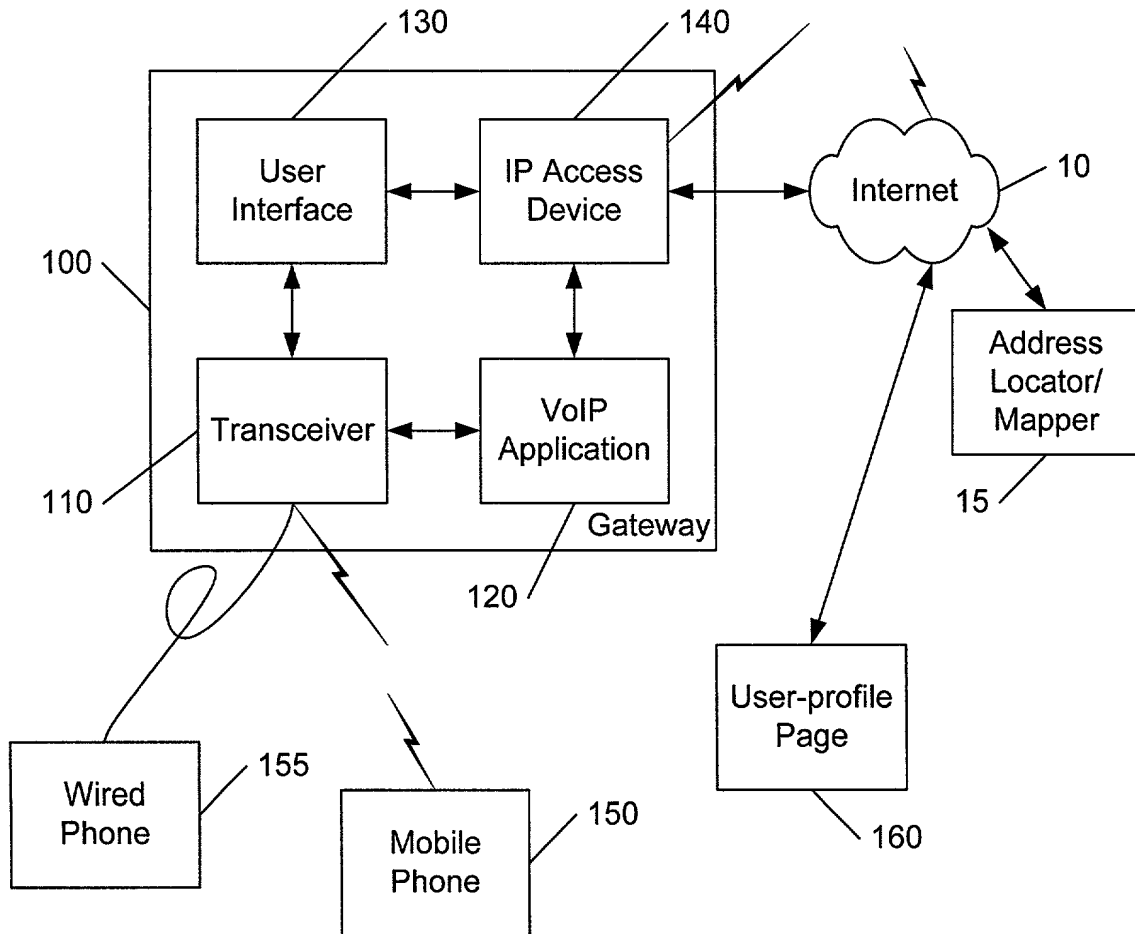


FIG. 1

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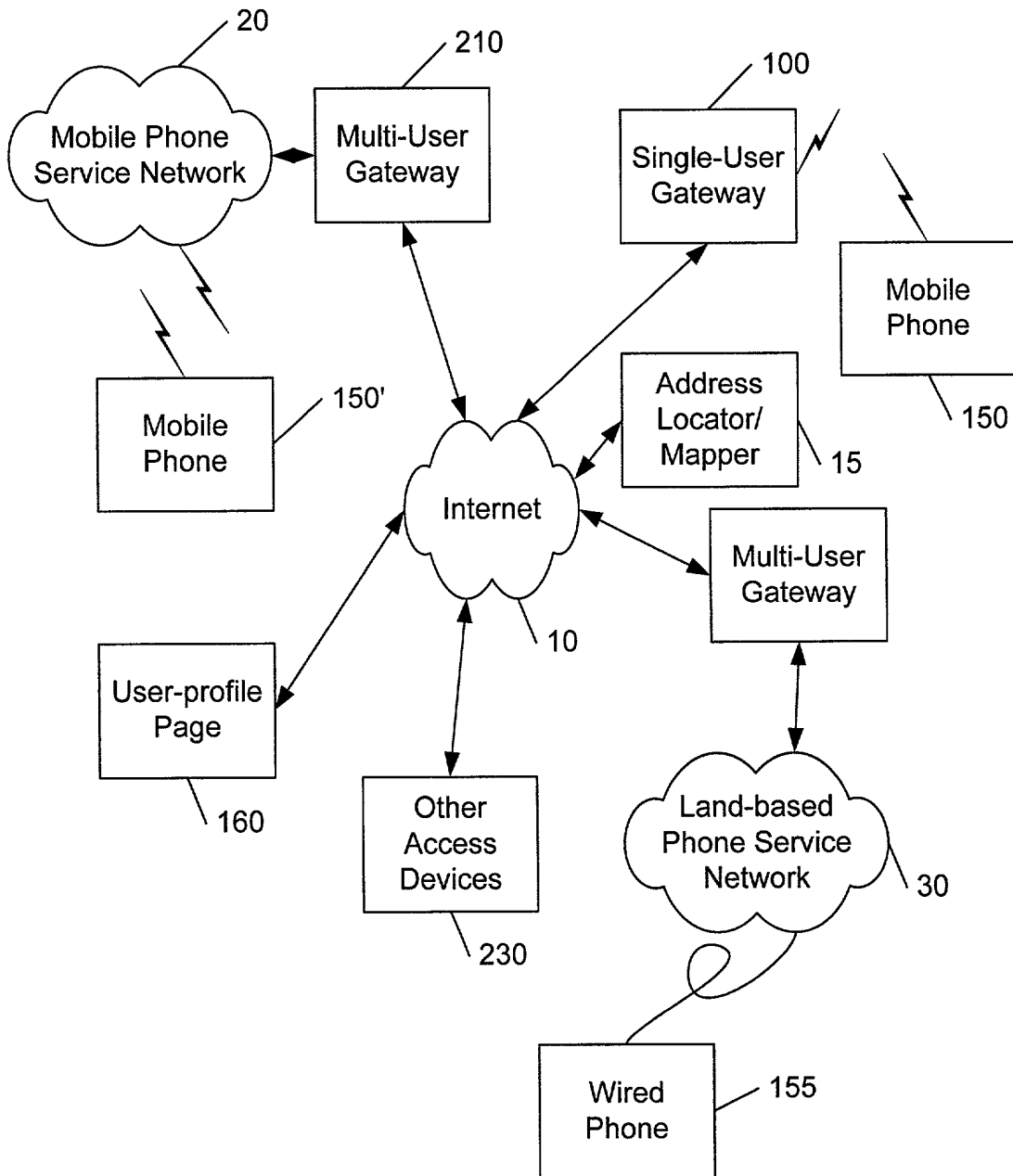


FIG. 2

**DECLARATION and POWER OF ATTORNEY**Attorney's Docket No. **PHA 23-720**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

**A PERSONALIZED UNIVERSAL PHONE SERVICE**

the specification of which (check one)

☒ is attached hereto. \_\_\_ was filed on **7/1/99** as Application Serial No. **60/141,815**, and was amended on \_\_\_ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by the amendment(s) referred to above. I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulation, Sec. 1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

**PRIOR FOREIGN APPLICATION(S)**

COUNTRY	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (DAY, MONTH, YEAR)	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application (s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35 United States Code, § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

**PRIOR UNITED STATES APPLICATION(S)**

APPLICATION SERIAL NUMBER	FILING DATE	STATUS (PATENTED, PENDING, ABANDONED)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

**POWER OF ATTORNEY:** As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. (list name and registration number)


Algy Tarnoshunas, Reg. No. 27,677

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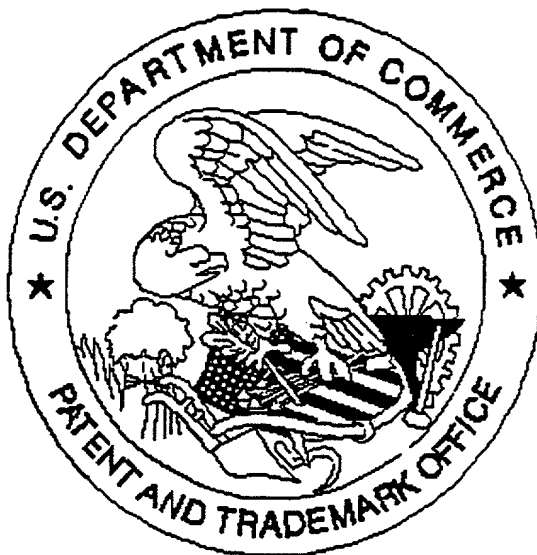
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